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Rates will be furnished on application. No advertising discontinued except on written order.

The Intelligencer will publish brief and rational letters on subjects of general interest when they are accompanied by the names and addresses of the authors and are not of a defamatory nature.

In order to avoid delays on account of personal absence, letters to The Intelligencer intended for publication should not be addressed to any individual connected with the paper, but simply to The Intelligencer.

SATURDAY, MAY 15, 1915.

MAKE CONNECTIONS NOW.

Attention is called to the ordinance adopted by city council yesterday to require property owners to make water, sewerage and gas connections with the mains along those streets to be paved, before the pavement is constructed.

The ordinance speaks for itself, therefore, there is not necessity of elaborating on its provisions just here. The Intelligencer merely wishes to express the hope that property owners who are affected by this ordinance will comply with it at once, and thus remove an obstacle to the paving work going ahead with all possible speed.

The plumbers of the city are going to be kept stretched out to the limit to make these connections and keep ahead of the street paving forces. And for that reason it would be wise for property owners who will have to have these connections to make arrangements at once to get this work done, before the paving gets under way.

In other cities we have known of street paving work being held back for weeks and even months through the tardiness of property owners in having these connections made. We hope this will not be the case in Anderson.

The Intelligencer also trusts that all owners of property along streets that are to be improved will have these connections made, even if it is with vacant lots. Unless this is done now, it will become necessary some day to dig up the pavement, and we sincerely trust that will not have to be done.

ABOUT DOGS.

City council has taken a stitch in time in issuing an edict that from this time on through the season all dogs running at large must be securely muzzled.

If this ordinance is rigidly enforced we will be spared the series of "mad dog" scares that always crop out every summer.

How many families have gone through intensely nervous strains when some child of the household had been bitten by a dog supposed to be suffering from rabies. How many families have been put to great expense in rushing these children to sanitariums where they could under-

go treatment. Or how many have been put to the trouble of whacking off the dog's head, boxing it up and expressing it to some laboratory for examination to determine whether the dog had rabies. These are among the many avoidable troubles mankind meets with.

The enforcing of this ordinance from this day on will prevent a recurrence of a great many such cases.

THE CHAUTAUQUA.

It is not altogether the best thing to do to wait until people are dead before saking anything nice about them, and the same principle applies to anyone who might be in our midst for a few days, months or years before moving on elsewhere. For that reason we are giving expression to a word of appreciation of the Redpath Chautauqua people while they are yet in our city.

The people of Anderson have enjoyed a week of rare privileges, through which they were entertained, amused, instructed and lifted for the time being, and perhaps for longer, to higher planes of living and thinking. For which they should feel grateful to those who have made this possible.

From the standpoint of a business proposition, the people of Anderson have driven a genuine bargain. For the extremely reasonable sum of \$2 they are able to enjoy a solid week's instruction and entertainment, almost any one number of which would cost as much were the lecturers, the entertainers and the artists brought here singly and under other auspices.

The chautauqua people are doing a great and good work. 'Tis true, there is an element of the financial in it, but somehow or other that feature of the attraction has consistently remained in the back ground with us. We have been more inclined to think of their venture as a type of missionary work.

Col. Henry Watterson, editor of the Louisville Courier-Journal, has been mentioned as a candidate to fill a vacancy in the hall of fame. Can anyone tell us, offhand, what Marse Henry is famous for?—Pickens Sentinel. Because he is Marse Henry.—Anderson Intelligencer. The only thing he is famous for is mint juleps.—Greenwood Journal. Well, that's Marse Henry.

The British battleship Gollath has been sunk in the Dardanelles. But it was a torpedo from a submarine and not a stone from a sling that brought this gaint down.

From the way we imagine one's head feels the morning after partaking, it is not difficult to understand why it's called "blockade."

May has five Sundays and five pay-days.—Tugaloo Tribune. The bill collector gets five checks at you, so what's the difference.

Yes, there's no use reminding us about it, for we have already arrived at the conclusion ourselves—it's getting to be warm.

Of all the subjects discussed by Chautauqua lecturers, that one "How to Live a Hundred Years," on its face, sounds best.

Science says a healthy man takes in 10,000 quarts of air a day. Don't you know some folks wish air was booze.

The Tartwell Sun contends that God not Edison, made the first talking machine, and He made it out of a rib.

Newberry must be looking for trouble. She's arranging for a baby show!—Pickens Sentinel. Let us hope it won't wind up in a game of bawl.

Chauncey Dewey has recently celebrated his 80th birthday. So have some of his jokes.

Soon be time for the potato bug.

Wireless Directory.

The Marconi Wireless Telegraph Company has recently issued the first complete Wireless Directory and Tariff Book, composed on the Linotype, detailing their message rates between shore and ships and showing their local and trans-oceanic stations. There are quite a few of us who remember the first 200-name telephone directory nowadays in New York a great affair representing half a million telephones.—Florence Times.

Autos Are Thick.

The jitney bus has not made its appearance in Edgefield yet. The large number of privately owned and used automobiles and the street cars together leave little or no room for jitneys. There are perhaps more automobiles in Edgefield than in any other town of its size in the country.—Edgefield Chronicle.

ARMY AND NAVY "MISERABLY INADEQUATE," PENROSE SAYS

In a vigorous speech delivered at Roxborough to thousands of members of the Patriotic Order, Sons of America, United States senator Boise Penrose characterized the United States as a colossus that is really defenseless against foreign aggression says the Philadelphia Ledger. He said the navy was inadequate and hopelessly unprepared for war; that it was poorly balanced, inadequately manned, had no organized reserve of trained men available in case of war and that many ships were obsolete.

There were barely 30,000 mobile troops in continental United States, he asserted, and even this force was short of officers. We have no reserve, and the addition of raw recruits to the regular army is an emergency would impair its efficiency. The National Guard is far below its paper strength in men, equipment and efficiency.

He called on his hearers to join the movement to put the country in a state of adequate defense, and asserted that we must adopt measures to place our military arms in such condition that protection for American citizens and protection for our coasts can at all times be secured.

"Notwithstanding our greatness we find ourselves with a miserably inadequate preparation of national defense," said Senator Penrose. "The greatest war in the history of civilization is going on in Europe. War clouds look dark in the Orient. We have a calamitous war on our southern border. We are surrounded on all sides by struggle and conflict. Our commerce on the high seas is threatened, imperiled and destroyed.

"We hope and pray that the dreadful conflict shall cease at the earliest possible moment. We demand that our government shall absolutely uphold and preserve American neutrality under the American flag. With wise counsel and sagacious statesmanship there can be no possible reason for our becoming involved in the struggle. Our only participation in it should be to counsel and aid, should the opportunity be offered later on.

"But in the meanwhile the fact remains that we really stand unprotected and helpless against the immediate effects of foreign aggression should conditions open the way to permit such an attack. We are not as helpless as China, but we are largely unprepared.

"Let it be understood at once that I do not advise any militarism in the United States. Like the people of England, we are not a military nation. We preserve a small standing army, but this we never have had and never will have a wholesale conscription of all our citizens such as has been developed among the nations of Europe during the last 50 years. We are not burdened by the traditions and the hatreds of rivalries, national or dynastic. Our government means peace and justice and opportunity. But no nation can tell when it may be driven into war. The present widespread struggle came like a bolt out of a clear sky.

"I do not urge a large standing army. I certainly do not urge a general conscription of all American citizens for military service for a period of years. But I do urge on you and the American people the importance of a navy which will be adequate in battleships and all the auxiliary vessels and equipment of naval warfare, so that we can have our commerce absolutely protected on the high seas in the case of future foreign wars, so that we can enforce respect for the American nation, protection for American citizens and protection of our American coasts at any and all times.

"And, further, the time seems to me to have come when the American people ought to take such conservative and proper steps as may be required that the country can be put, in a short time, upon a sufficient aggression either from one nation or against an alliance of nations."

Senator Penrose then described in detail the system of territorial and citizen soldiery which has been developed in Australia and New Zealand and how those colonies were able to put at the disposal of England a comparatively strong force of trained troops as the result of their methods.

"It is necessary to recite numerous reports and statements of officials and public men regarding the unpreparedness of the United States in case of war," he continued. "We have barely 30,000 mobile troops in continental United States. They are distributed among 52 posts, and could not be quickly mobilized at a given point. Even this small force is short of officers, ammunition and equipment. It has no organized reserve. The addition of raw recruits in an emergency would impair its efficiency. As a result of our small army post system the officers are unaccustomed to handling large bodies of men.

"Our National Guard, through the neglectful policy of the government, and the indifference of the people at large, in many cases fails to attract young men, and is far below its paper strength in men, equipment and efficiency. In this statement I do not refer to the National Guard of Pennsylvania, which always has been maintained upon an efficient footing, but to the National Guards of other States in the country at large. Moreover, our coast defenses are inadequate, and our fortifications are insufficiently manned.

"Our navy is not adequate, and neither is it prepared for war. It is exceeded in tonnage by Great Britain, Germany, and France. Many of our ships are obsolete. The navy is poorly balanced and is lacking in fast scout cruisers, battle cruisers, aeroplanes and mine layers, supply ships and transports, and all the other auxiliaries of a complete navy. It is well known that it is inadequately manned now and has no organized reserve of trained men, available in the event of war. Of course a modern navy cannot be improvised, as it takes several years to build battleships and to train men to operate them.

Findings of Committee Regarding German Atrocities

- 1. That there were in many parts of Belgium deliberate and systematically organized massacres of the civil population, accompanied by many isolated murders and other outrages.
2. That in the conduct of the war generally innocent civilians, both men and women, were murdered in large numbers, women violated, and children murdered.
3. That looting, house burning and the wanton destruction of property were ordered and countenanced by the officers of the German army, that elaborate provision had been made

for systematic incendiaryism at the very outbreak of the war, and that the burnings and destruction were frequent where no military necessity could be alleged, being indeed part of a system of general terrorism.
4. That the rules and usages of war were frequently broken, particularly by the using of civilians, including women and children, as a shield for advancing forces exposed to fire, to a less degree by killing the wounded and prisoners, and in the frequent abuse of the Red Cross and the White Flag.

WIT AND HUMOR

Liberty Is Not Quite Dead.

It is said that during the last five years congress and state legislatures have enacted 62,014 laws. Considering such marvelous activity in that direction, the citizen is pretty lucky to have enough liberty left to drink coffee from a saucer or swear when an automobile runs him down and trims off a leg.—Houston Post.

Baiting of Railroads.

"Our community thinks your railroad oughter furnish a couple more trains per day. We're going to take the matter to the legislature, too."

"But very few people in your community ever travel."

"Maybe not, but we like to see the cars go by."—Judge.

Worth Remembering.

If you want to get a man's keenest attention, talk to him about something he can eat or drink. If it is one of the dear sisters you are conversing with you will have to get your observations strongly concentrated upon babies or surgical operations.—Houston Post.

Liberal Advertiser.

Civil Service Examiner—How is it that every time you add up a sum the total exceeds the real amount, and is never less? What is your occupation?

Applicant—I'm a waiter, Sir.—Philadelphia Ledger.

Can't Scare the Missouri Cupid.

Cupid baffled the roarings of the March lion last Sunday at 5 o'clock in the evening, when Henry Elmer Tribble and Miss Mary Bessie Groves were united in the holy bonds of matrimony. The wedding was simple, yet impressive.—Vandalla (Mo.) Mail.

Limitations.

They may invent airships that can cross the Atlantic in a day, but will they have Ritz-Carlton restaurants, gymnasiums, swimming pools, golf links, big game preserves and other conveniences which the modern traveler regards as inseparable from comfortable ocean travel?—Louisville Courier-Journal.

Didn't Catch Him.

This is to assure our Christian readers that we were not caught in a poker game. We left before the officers arrived.—Adams (Ga.) Eagle

Successful Revival.

Writing of the big revival which has been in progress in Horton, the Fairbury (Neb.) Journal asserts that nearly five hundred "convicts" have been made, including the mayor and two councilmen.—Kansas City Star.

Born Soldier.

Willie Woodside is a born soldier. At the age of eight Willie is already preparing for West Point, brushing his teeth regularly after meals. "By the time you are a man there will be no more war," said his mother; "there will be no need of West Pointers then."

Yes, there will, the boy answered.

"They'll need 'em in parades?"—Newark News.

At Niagara.

"You had a day at Niagara, I understand."

"Yes, had a delightful time there, too."

"Falls were pretty fine, eh?"

"Why—er—we don't see the falls. We spent all our time at the movies."—Judge.



PRESS VIEWS.

Our Juries as Seen by a Judge.

Criticism of our jury system as it has come to be has been frequent for years past. Most of it has been from laymen, but not a few representatives of the law itself have commented more or less strongly on the survival in this system of peculiarities and principles which, though commendable when established, have long since served to give immunity to guilt rather than protection to innocence.

As instances of rules that have been condemned as anachronistic may be mentioned the requirements of unanimity among jurors as the only basis of conviction, and the refusal to let a defendant's failure to take the stand in his own defense count against him. It has been left, however, for Judge Alonzo J. Clearwater, ex-president of the State Bar Association and now a delegate to the constitutional convention, to make before the judiciary committee of the latter body the plain accusation—perhaps it would be better described as the frank confession—that there has been of late years a marked and steady deterioration in the intellectual and moral quality of jurymen and consequently of juries.

That is something most laymen would hesitate to say, so often and so sternly have we been commanded to respect "the palladium of our liberties," and if we had whispered something of the sort we probably would have ascribed the deterioration to the queer, and to us always absurd, requirement that to be eligible as a juror one must have neglected to utilize the common facilities for keeping himself decently informed as to the happenings of the time and to form opinions in regard to what he thus learned.

But Judge Clearwater gave quite another reason. He explained what he declared to be the incompetence of jurors as being the result of exempting from jury duty practically everybody with an excuse for not serving—and enough of "pull," political or other, to excuse the accepting of the excuse. Thus many large classes get off altogether, and the performance of the duty is left in part to those with "it" for it, because they have nothing else if they had it to do, and in part to those whose presence on juries is wanted for reasons that—well, that are irrelevant to the administration of justice.

The Lady and the Verdict.

The New York Times calls the subject matter of the recently concluded Carman murder trial "an unsolved mystery."

It depends entirely upon the requirements for a "solution."

Mrs. Carman was acquitted. So was Ned Patterson. So have been numerous women indicted for the murder of husbands, lovers, or women of whom they were jealous.

In a famous North Carolina case in which the lady was charged with having put strychnine into her husband's coffee, the Scotch foreman of the jury remarked when they had retired after the eloquent plea of counsel for the defense: "Whup th' purty huzzy, but dinna hang'er!"

Will the suffragists tell us that they require equal hanging laws for women?

If so, we ought to have in every suffrage amendment that is passed a provision requiring that every woman charged with crime shall be tried by a jury of her peeress sisters.

As it is, it is almost impossible to get a man jury to convict a "lady" of anything.

Good For Mr. Taft.

The respect which the people of the United States feel for Ex-President Taft will be increased by the manner in which he has borne himself in the present grave international crisis. His attitude has been in striking contrast with that of Theodore Roosevelt. Unlike Mr. Roosevelt ex-President Taft has scorned to take advantage of his country's peril in the effort to make political capital for him-

Advertisement for B.O. Crandall & Co. featuring the slogan 'See These Clothes for Yourself' and 'No cold-type argument under the sun can equal the appeal of one of our suits.' It lists prices for suits (\$10 to \$25) and tropical suits (\$5 to \$15).

The Toilers of the Night

In every large city of the old and new world there are branches of a peculiar society of specially trained workers who labor through the long, dark hours of night that the people of the world may know.

These workers enjoy but little of the ordinary pleasures of life and seldom take an active part in the everyday social affairs of the big cities, and yet the members of this universal society are always several hours ahead of other folks in their general knowledge of current as well as international events.

Several hours before the public reads in the morning papers the intelligence of some great sea disaster, such as the ill-fated Lusitania, these active workers—the newspaper men of the night—through the miracle of the wireless have been in full possession of the facts. When a terrible conflagration is wiping out a portion of a city during the early hours of morning, and when the public is sound asleep, the newspaper men are preparing copy and putting the full details of the horror in type.

As the average person approaches the breakfast table each morning and leisurely glances over a favorite morning paper, scarcely a thought is given to the wondrous work which has been necessary to produce that cleanly, neatly-printed sheet of printed matter. To make possible the production of the average morning paper, foreign newspaper correspondents have braved the dangers of the jungle for a brief news item; war journalists have approached the very fring line of conflicting armies for a paragraph of war intelligence; regular city reporters have hurried night and day through the streets and various public buildings of the town for special local notes; and, to complete this morning's paper, the printer, the journalist, and, last but not least, the printer, have labored at the cost of their health and strength. Result: a morning paper containing a record of the previous day's strife and struggles of the entire world, and for this the reader pays five pennies!

At the twilight hour of evening when

even the sun has gone to rest and when the workers of most other crafts and callings have ceased their labors for the day and are strolling homeward in great multitudes, or taking the capacity of the trains and street railways of the city, the newspaper men of the night come out of their homes or apartments and go quietly on their way through the now restful streets to the great newspaper plants for their long night's work. On every side are signs of the early evening's offerings of recreation and pleasure and the arc and incandescent lights along the streets and avenues twinkle invitingly as the night workers pass along, but this pleasant scene is not for them. They have had their recreation and "evening"—or rather they have tried to turn the day into evening—but with very poor success.

The newspaper men of the night are seldom belated in arriving at the destination of their labor, for their restless sleep during the day has been broken by the ceaseless noise of the modern city's activities, and much too, see them, the careworn faces and dull eyes brighten in the wonderful excitement of the fascinating labor.

By 7 or 8 o'clock in the evening the copy begins to arrive in the composing room at a lively rate and the clicking of the Linotype keys becomes music to the ears of the workers. Headaches and eyes strain (so prevalent in the life of the newspaper worker) are quickly forgotten, for the time at least. Speed acts as a stimulant and by 10 o'clock the newspaper men are wide awake, for this work is their chosen life, and the majority of these workers would not exchange this mode of labor for any other were the opportunity offered. The newspaper men live and die in the service.—Exchange.

ABOUT THE STATE.

Cow Grove Located.

Mr. Editor, we want to tell you and the many readers of The Index something about Cow Grove. We have often been asked the question, Where is Cow Grove? We were talking with a business man of Greenwood not long since, and when we told him we were from Cow Grove, he looked at the writer in amazement, and says, "Where is Cow Grove?" He said, "You are the first man that I have ever met that owned that he lived in Cow Grove." We must say that we are proud of the fact that we live in Cow Grove. Cow Grove is a small section of the county lying about three and a half miles northeast of Ninety-Six near Greenwood.—Greenwood Index.

Negroes' College.

The parade through the streets last Tuesday of the State College demonstrating the work that is being done at the institution was high creditable. We are glad to congratulate President Wilkinson, the faculty and the students on the splendid showing made. It was an eye-opener to the white people, especially, of this city.—Orangeburg Sun.

Made-in-Seneca Bread.

Seneca newest industry is a first-class bakery, established by W. A. Holland. Mr. Holland is an experienced baker and under his management the new enterprise is sure to succeed. The equipment which has been brought together is modern in every respect and has a capacity of 700 large size loaves per day. Later, when trade is established with neighboring towns, Mr. Holland expects to enlarge the plant. Heretofore bread has been shipped to Seneca from Greenwood and Spartanburg.—Seneca Farm and Factory.

Remove all barns.

Remove all barns, and wash in strong soda water.

Wash the top of the stove and clean burners.

Wash the top of the stove and clean burners, cleaning out the little holes with a fine skewer or piece of wire.

Wash the shelves, and clean any enamel linings with rough salt.

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ODDS AND ENDS.

In spite of the length of the giraffe's neck, there are only seven joints in it, as in that of a man.

Russian officers when addressing soldiers, call them "little brother," "friend" or "little pigeon."

There is no wax in sealing wax.

When sheep huddle together near bushes and trees it is a sign of bad weather.

Of all animals, the whale possesses the thickest skin. In many places its pelt is fully two feet in thickness.

Shakespeare had a vocabulary of about 15,000 words. The average man gets along with three or four thousand.

Ten thousand of the threads spun by a full-grown spider would not be equal in substance to one hair in a man's head.

There are 670,000 miles of railway in the world.

"E" is used more frequently than any other letter in the English alphabet.

Reindeer are more numerous in Norway than horses.

Stars appear to twinkle more in stormy weather than when the atmosphere is in a normal condition.

The gas stove should be cleaned once every week.

Remove all barns, and wash in strong soda water.

Wash the top of the stove and clean burners, cleaning out the little holes with a fine skewer or piece of wire.

Wash the shelves, and clean any enamel linings with rough salt.

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